

STEVENS' HOT SHOT

The Ex-Minister Condemns Commissioner Blount's Report.

FACTS GROSSLY MISSTATED

Blount Who Hoodwinked by Royalists Who Based His Report. Stevens Denies All Charges.

AGGERS, Me., Nov. 29.—Ex-Minister Stevens made public tonight his answer to Commissioner Blount: "A deep sense of obligation to my country and an American duty to defend an insulted, threatened and struggling American colony, placed as righteous and firmly on the north Pacific islands as our pilgrim fathers established themselves on Plymouth Rock, demand that I shall make an answer to the astounding misrepresentations and untruths of Commissioner Blount's report on Hawaiian affairs. It is proper for me to preface my answer by briefly alluding to the fact that those familiar with international rules and proceedings, and have diplomatic experience, must be astonished that Secretary Gresham and his commission should make before the world such a persistent effort to discredit the recent agents of the department they now represent, and which were once represented by Thomas Jefferson, William Marcy, William H. Seward and James G. Blaine. The general adoption of such a policy by our department of foreign affairs could not but tend to weaken greatly our influence with foreign countries in any future effort and serve to make the American diplomatic service contemptible in the eyes of the world.

Gresham's Policy Un-American.

Not only is the course of Gresham and Blount extremely un-American in its form and spirit, but it is also in direct opposition to the civilizing and humanizing influence of the Hawaiian islands, while it is playing into British hands, in direct opposition of the efforts of the American government for more than sixty years in all of which period there has been a uniform continuance of patriotic American policy. The lines of official duty, as followed by myself and Captain Wiltz, and the course of the administration and of the senate committee on foreign relations in the critical Hawaiian days of January and February last, were exacting and marked out by Secretary Marcy in 1854 and by Secretary Bayard in his dispatch to Minister Merrill July 12, 1887. Marcy's instructions and draft of treaty provided for annexation, Bayard's instructions for the United States to acquire the Hawaiian Islands, and the naval commander at Honolulu responsible for the protection of American life and property and the preservation of public order.

Blount Was Hoodwinked.

So much as a necessary introduction to my consideration of the Blount report. Not wishing to be severe on a Neophyte in diplomacy, and yet little known to the world's affairs outside of his own country, sent on a very peculiar errand amid currents and quicksands entirely unknown to him, he has been partly the victim of circumstances having been caught in the meshes and snares of a plot prepared for him by the cunning advisers of the fallen Liliuokalani and by the shrewd, sharp, long experienced British diplomat agent. It is clear enough from Blount's manner on the day of his arrival at Honolulu, as well as by his letter to the department, that he was shortly after that he designed, at whatever cost to repudiate the views and action of the recently terminated administration, and that in order to do so he must impugn the actions of Minister Stevens and of the commander of the U. S. S. Boston.

Shameless Persecution of Facts.

All insinuations and implications in Blount's report that I was adverse to his access to the legislative records is a shameless perversion of facts. To show the character of the men into whose environments he so quickly placed himself. I took to him the printed dispatches of Minister Merrill to Secretary Bayard, the printed records of the recently adjourned legislature containing the recorded votes for and against the lottery grant, the recorded votes as to the recent changes of ministers, the official copy of the lottery charter, evidence of devious value. If he had really been a defender of the general purpose than to convict Harrison's administration and the senate foreign affairs committee of hasty and ill advised action in January and February last, his manner while allowing me to leave these documents in his room showed that he could not be so easily deceived by the general drift of his report shows that he did not even read them. The charges and insinuations of Commissioner Blount against President Dole, Minister Thurston and the other chief men of the government are as baseless and unjust as those against myself and Captain Wiltz, who is sleeping in his honored grave.

Blount's Statement Contradicted.

Then specifically meeting Mr. Blount's statements and arguments, Mr. Stevens says: Under the date of April 21, he says he is disappointed of a request of the provisional government that the American forces be landed for drill. I here affirm that the provisional government never made such a request. The provisional government followed the exact course followed under the monarchy. Whenever the naval commander desired to drill his men on shore, in accordance with naval regulations, he so signified the United States minister, who made the request of the Hawaiian government through the minister of foreign affairs. To my knowledge at the period of which Blount speaks, the provisional government professed that the American soldiers and marines should not land for drill, because of possibilities of ill feeling and loss between men of other naval vessels than in the harbor, but they granted these requests only as a friendly and customary courtesy. What Blount says about the Japanese man-of-war is officially in part, absurd and untrue. For weeks after his arrival in Honolulu he had not even met or spoken with the Japanese minister.

Blount's Charges Are Denied.

Mr. Stevens characterizes as without a semblance of truth the language, in Mr. Blount's report that "the two leading members of the committee, Messrs. Thurston and Smith, giving money as to the safety of their persons went to Minister Stevens to know if he would protect them in the event of their arrest by the authorities, to which he gave his

STRIKE IS STILL ON

President Wilbur's Ultimatum Rejected by Lehigh Strikers.

ARBITRATORS FAIL TO AGREE

Grievance Committee Refused as to Action Taken, but the Strike Has Not Been Declared Off.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 29.—The members of the New York and New Jersey board of arbitration, who held a conference with President Wilbur, First Vice President and General Manager Voorhees at the Lehigh Valley railroad office at Bethlehem this afternoon, arrived in this city shortly after 6 o'clock tonight and proceeded at once to the Bingham house, where they met the strike leaders. President Wilbur's ultimatum, which the arbitrators brought with them, was given to the representatives of the strikers for their consideration. It read as follows: "E. P. Wilbur states that the position of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company to be as follows: The company agrees to take back as many of its old employees as it can find places for without any prejudice on account of the fact that they struck, or that they are connected with any labor organization; that when in the employ of the road committees from the various classes of employees will be received as stated in the bulletin of November 21 and their grievances considered and justly treated; and that in employing men in the future the company will give preference to former employees, when the strike is declared off.

Arbitrators Are Reticent.

The strike leaders and arbitrators were together until nearly 8 o'clock and when they got through talking the latter left for their homes. The arbitrators declined to give out any statement with regard to the probable outcome of their efforts to mediate the opposing sides, merely saying that their labors were at an end. Chairman Clark of the grievance committee, declined to give information as to the nature of the ultimatum, but in conference with the arbitrators and the other members of the committee were equally reticent. Chief Youngson, however, stated emphatically that the question of declaring the strike off had never for a single moment been considered by the grievance committee. President Wilbur's ultimatum is simply a reiteration of the position he assumed shortly after the strike began. The grievance committee scattered tonight.

Engineers May Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 29.—A prominent brotherhood engineer of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road, tonight said: "We are hoping that the strike will be settled by tomorrow, but if it is not and we are ordered at any time to move a pound of Lehigh Valley freight we will promptly refuse to do so."

Iron Workers Strike.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Four hundred men employed at the Newport Rolling mill went out on a strike last night. The Amalgamated association at Pittsburgh last week passed a resolution to pay certain skilled laborers 10 per cent less than they have heretofore been paid.

POWER HOUSE WRECKED.

Leaky Natural Gas Main Caused an Explosion.

ELWOOD, Ind., Nov. 29.—About 4:30 o'clock this afternoon there was a terrific explosion and the power house of the electric light company and electric street railway company, in the same building, were wrecked. Four men were in the power station when the explosion occurred. O. B. Fraiser, face and hands burned and body terribly crushed; Lewis Shireley, severe cuts about face and hands and arms mangled; David Thompson, severe injuries about head and body; Joseph McMahon, severe injuries about head and body. Miss Minnie Mitchell and Bert Carpenter, office clerks at the Citizens' Gas company, were struck with falling timbers but not badly injured. All the four men at the power station were dragged out for dead but soon revived. One was killed, but the others are recovering. The explosion caused an immense amount of excitement and confusion, and it was a couple of hours before the cause could be discovered. It seems that the natural gas pipe leading to the boilers had leaked and the gas after accumulating under the floors ignited. The city is in darkness, and cars are not running.

TWO JURORS DISMISSED.

Another Verdict of 200 Men Ordered in Coughlin's Case.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—Jurors Solon L. Gates and George C. Wilson were removed from the Coughlin jury today by Judge Tuthill on motion of Assistant State's Attorney Bottom, the attorneys for the defense interposing no objection. The reason given for the application to dismiss the jurors was that they had on other juries within the year. The real cause was that the state had reason to believe the men had been subjected to influences which would impair their impartiality as jurors in the case. Jeremiah Flynn, a clerk in the office of Criminal Court John Schubert, was suspended today because circumstances point to him as being responsible for Wilson's being on the jury improperly. Flynn and Wilson are under police surveillance and may be arrested before night, the former on a charge of conspiracy and the latter for perjury alleged to have been committed by him in answering questions on his examination as a witness. A special venire of 200 men to be summoned by balliffs especially selected by Judge Tuthill has been ordered, returnable at 10 o'clock Friday, to which time the case stands adjourned.

SIX WERE KILLED.

Bloody Fire Fight Reported to Have Occurred at Eckman.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 29.—Sentry details have been received here of what seems to have been a sanguinary fire fight or riot at Eckman, McDowell county, yesterday. The casualties, as far as reported, are Archie Edwards, dead from wounds in the head, Jack Jackson, shot fatally through the back by Ed Fuller, Jameswell Turley,

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Italian Express Crashed Into a Freight Near Milan.

THIRTY PERSONS CREMATED

The Wreck Took Fire and Half the Train Was Burned—Scores of Persons Injured.

ROME, Nov. 29.—News has reached this city of a terrible railroad accident last night at Meiso, a town in Lombardy, twelve miles northeast of Milan. Two trains, an express train from Milan for Venice and a goods train laden with inflammable material, collided just outside of Meiso. The wreckage was set on fire by the lights on the train, and a most horrible scene followed. The accident occurred about the middle of the night. A number of passengers were instantly killed, while others were pinned by the masses of wreckage lying upon them. Those who were uninjured worked heroically to release the imprisoned men and women, and succeeded in many cases in doing so. The flames spread rapidly, however, and it was only a short time before the heat was so intense that no one could approach the burning coaches and goods wagons. The cries of the dying and of the wounded who saw a horrible death staring them in the face were heartrending, but it was impossible to render them any assistance. A number of members of the chamber of deputies were on the express train and dispatches from them are arriving at the chamber reporting their safety and briefly describing the fearful scenes attending the disaster.

Thirty Persons Roasted.

It is expected that the deaths will exceed thirty. Most of the killed were emigrants on the way to the steamer that was to convey them across the ocean. It will be impossible to identify many of the dead, their bodies being burned to a crisp. Half the train was burned, but the postal wagon was saved. As soon as possible all the injured were removed to the hospital at Milan. Up to a late hour this evening it has been impossible to get a full list of the dead and injured. One of the seven carriages which caught fire in the railway wreck at Meiso was filled with emigrants who were bound for America. The car was smoldering at 4 o'clock this morning. Many of the emigrants were injured and several were burned to death. Horrible stories of the wreck, recounted by the persons who were saved, and by the men who crawled from a burning car only to learn that their little son was still in the ruins, threw herself back into the flames crying that she would rescue her child. She was saved, although terribly burned and mentally deranged beyond hope of recovery. The head of the chief conductor of the train was found several yards from the rails. His body is still missing.

French Cabinet Formed.

PARIS, Nov. 30.—At midnight it was rumored that M. Spuller had formed his cabinet: Premiers and foreign affairs, Eugene Spuller; interior, David Raynal; instruction, Raymond Poincaré; finance, August Herdau; public works, Jean Louis Barthou; commerce, Eugene Etienne; agriculture, James L. Kerjeu; colonies, Theophile Delcasse; justice, a senator, name unknown.

Mobbed the Jokeys.

PARIS, Nov. 29.—The defeat of all the favorites at the Bois de Colombes horse races yesterday so disgusted the canaille present who had lost their money that they vented their spite upon the horses, and owners. The mare Nell Gwynn was hit in the eye with a stone and quite badly injured. The mare Nell Gwynn was caught by the mob and severely handled. Before the mob could do further harm the gendarmes dispersed them.

Mello Escaped From Rio.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Rio Janeiro says that Admiral Mello has fled with several of his swiftest war vessels in order to intercept the new ships which are on their way to re-enforce President Peixoto. The dispatch adds that great excitement prevails at Rio Janeiro, and it is believed that a great naval battle will shortly be fought off the Brazilian coast.

Forming an Italian Cabinet.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Rome says that these ministers are reported to have accepted portfolios under Zanardelli, who, besides the premiership, expects to hold the ministry of the interior; treasury, Sidney Sonnino; foreign affairs, Giuseppe Saragat; war, General Primarino; finance, Pietro Vacchelli; agriculture, Francesco Cocco Ortis.

CARLISLE OBJECTS.

Committee Confers With Him About the Income Tax.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—Mr. McMillin's sub-committee of the democratic members of the ways and means committee on internal taxes was in session at the capitol this afternoon. At 3 o'clock all the democratic members of the committee had a conference. Mr. McMillin submitted the data which had occurred in the treasurer and census office touching the question of an income tax. While the committee was formally discussing the proposition Secretary Carlisle was announced. He remained in the committee room about twenty minutes. After his departure the committee continued its session with closed doors until 5 o'clock. The day's session was devoted solely to a consideration of the proposition to tax incomes. The members of the committee stated that they had not considered whiskey, but only a plan of imposing taxes on incomes. Tonight the democratic members of the committee met at Secretary Carlisle's house for another conference. This proposition is supported by the conservative members of the democratic majority, Messrs. Wilson, Turner, Montgomery, Stevens and Cockran. There

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Wilson Tariff Would Be disastrous to Michigan.

ORGANIZED LABOR TO PROTEST

How the Mills of Pittsburgh Will Be Affected and Wages Cut Down. Mining Would Be Paralyzed.

MENOMONEE, Mich., Nov. 29.—The threatened placing of lumber on the free list by congress will in many respects operate to prevent a big log cutting this winter and cause many men to remain idle. Last winter 5,000 men were employed in the logging woods of the Menominee and its tributaries, while this season only about 3,000 will be engaged; consequently a two-fifths cut will be the result. Congressman Stephenson said: "I do not consider that the threatened removal of the tariff on lumber can make much difference with the log cut this winter, because we had already made up our minds to curtail, but it will surely affect the future cut were it to become operative." E. F. Barnard said: "In my opinion it is most too late in the season to affect the cut; still it is hard to tell. One thing is sure, the reduction in logging forces, as compared with previous years, would seem to indicate that many of the Menominee lumbermen who have been the market incident upon stringent times. It would be a bad thing to put lumber on the free list." A. C. Stephenson said: "No, I do not think it will make much difference with our present plans for logging this winter. We shall only put in a small amount any way, as will be the case with most of our brother lumbermen. However, it is a question which is hard to settle in one's mind, and while I do not think it will affect the present cut in the Menominee there may be more in it than we think for."

Will Reduce Marshfield Cut.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Nov. 29.—The question as to whether lumber being placed on the free list by congress will affect the lumber cut of this winter in this section of the country can as yet hardly be answered. The general opinion of the leading lumbermen who have been interviewed is that it will not reduce the anticipated cut this winter, as most of the contracts have been let and work commenced on a good many, but it is feared that it will be the means of reducing the wages in the manufacture of it next spring. The lumber market being so inactive at present with little profit for the manufacturer, there has been but a two-thirds cut calculated in most of the camps, and in some it may even go below that. The wages this winter for experienced woodmen range from \$12 to \$15, where heretofore they have received from \$20 to \$40.

Detrimental to Wagon's Interests.

WABEAU, Wis., Nov. 29.—In answer to inquiry as to the effect of placing lumber on the free list by the present congress, leading manufacturers of this city are agreed that it will be highly detrimental to the interests of both manufacturers and employees. Representatives of the Rib River Lumber company say: "Fifty per cent less log will be cut. Wages will be reduced from \$20 and \$30 to \$16 and \$20 per month. The wages in the manufacture of lumber will be reduced. The two mills are about the only industry in Rib River, and upon the earnings of the employees the most of the people in the town depend for support. The notice announced that owing to the tariff agitation which had continued in the past, a tariff bill, if the mills were to consult their interests, they would close down entirely, but in order that the employees might have some opportunity to earn something, they had decided to give the employees the option of working short time at a reduction of 20 per cent in wages or not at all."

Caused by the Wilson Bill.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Alfred Dole will close his felt shoe factory in two weeks until March 1, owing to the prospects of the Wilson bill becoming a law.

Costly Newspaper Experience.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Nov. 29.—Charles W. Pratt, a wealthy young man, came here from New York and launched the Tribune. The paper cost him \$200,000. The plant being purchased by local capitalists, who will remove to Chicago and start an afternoon paper under the management of L. V. Ashbaugh. Pratt is reported to have dropped \$30,000 during the time he conducted the paper.

Entered the Directors.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Directors of the Independent Warehouse company met at Covington this morning and voted to join the Leaf Warehousemen's combination. The Independent was incorporated last March with a capital stock of \$200,000. The deal, taken effect December 1. The company's action leaves the farmers and shippers, the only company outside the combination.

Farmers' Alliance Officers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—The F. M. B. A. today elected officers: president, P. B. A. Robinson, Indiana; vice president, A. B. Davis, West Virginia; secretary, W. E. Robinson, Illinois; treasurer, S. A. Gauss, Iowa; lecturer, John P. Steele, Illinois; trustees, F. J. Claypool, Indiana; E. B. Parsons, West Virginia, and W. F. Mankert, Missouri.

Want a Uniform Rate.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 29.—At this afternoon's session of the district convention of river and railroad miners, a resolution was discussed and adopted, requesting a joint convention of river and railroad coal operators and miners, to be held in Pittsburgh next Tuesday, for the purpose of establishing a uniform rate for mining on river and rail.

Five Thousand Men Given Work.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—The present rise in the river will let out coal sufficient to supply all the yards from here to New Orleans. It is stated that 25,000,000 bushels will be let out from Pittsburgh and 4,000,000 from the Kanawha. This will give employment to about 5,000 men who have been idle for six months.

Pacific Steamer in Trouble.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—It was reported today that the Pacific mail steamer City of Peking had been caught in a typhoon while on her voyage to Yokohama. Some of the bulkheads were carried away and Captain Searles was injured.

Five Thousand Persons in Want.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 29.—The reports of the deplorable conditions of the miners and their families in the upper peninsula of Michigan appear to have not been exaggerated. Five thousand people are impoverished and in a pitiable situation.

Schooner in Distress.

CHATHAM, Mass., Nov. 29.—There is an unknown three-masted schooner ashore on Chatham flat. Lifesavers are searching for her.

Newspaper Burned Out.

DES MOINES, Nov. 29.—Fire at Iowa City this morning destroyed the Daily Republican office. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$5,000.

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MENOMONEE, Mich., Nov. 29.—The threatened placing of lumber on the free list by congress will in many respects operate to prevent a big log cutting this winter and cause many men to remain idle. Last winter 5,000 men were employed in the logging woods of the Menominee and its tributaries, while this season only about 3,000 will be engaged; consequently a two-fifths cut will be the result. Congressman Stephenson said: "I do not consider that the threatened removal of the tariff on lumber can make much difference with the log cut this winter, because we had already made up our minds to curtail, but it will surely affect the future cut were it to become operative." E. F. Barnard said: "In my opinion it is most too late in the season to affect the cut; still it is hard to tell. One thing is sure, the reduction in logging forces, as compared with previous years, would seem to indicate that many of the Menominee lumbermen who have been the market incident upon stringent times. It would be a bad thing to put lumber on the free list." A. C. Stephenson said: "No, I do not think it will make much difference with our present plans for logging this winter. We shall only put in a small amount any way, as will be the case with most of our brother lumbermen. However, it is a question which is hard to settle in one's mind, and while I do not think it will affect the present cut in the Menominee there may be more in it than we think for."

Will Reduce Marshfield Cut.

MARSHFIELD, Wis., Nov. 29.—The question as to whether lumber being placed on the free list by congress will affect the lumber cut of this winter in this section of the country can as yet hardly be answered. The general opinion of the leading lumbermen who have been interviewed is that it will not reduce the anticipated cut this winter, as most of the contracts have been let and work commenced on a good many, but it is feared that it will be the means of reducing the wages in the manufacture of it next spring. The lumber market being so inactive at present with little profit for the manufacturer, there has been but a two-thirds cut calculated in most of the camps, and in some it may even go